

THE GRAND HAVEN NEWS.

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THE GRAND HAVEN NEWS.

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BY J. & J. W. BARNES.
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\$1.50 when left by the Carrier.
Office, on Washington Street,
(First door above the Post-Office.)
Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., Michigan.

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Frank C. Stuart, Watch and Clock Maker, and Repairer, Washington Street, Grand Haven, Michigan. A new and select assortment of Clocks, Jewelry, Yankee Notions, &c., just received. Prices low and terms cash. Patronage of the Public respectfully solicited. Grand Haven, March 21st, 1860.—[n 64]

J. B. McNett, Physician and Surgeon. Office, second door above News Office, Washington Street, Grand Haven, Mich.

S. Munroe, Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, Washington street, Grand Haven, Mich.

Augustus W. Taylor Judge of Probate, Ottawa County. Post-Office address Ottawa Center. Court days, First and Third Mondays of each Month. Office at the Court House, Grand Haven.

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Griffin & Co., Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Groceries, Provisions, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Glass and Fancy Goods. At the old Store, corner of Washington and First Street, Grand Haven, Mich.

J. T. Davis, Merchant Tailor, Dealer in Gents Furnishing Goods, Broadclothes, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. Shop, Washington St. 2d door below the Drug Store.

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Ferry & Son, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Timber &c. Business Offices, Water Street, Grand Haven, Mich., and 236, Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

J. F. Chubb, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Plows, Cultivators, Threshing Machines, Raps, Mowers, Hay Presses and all kinds of Farming Tools and Machines. Agricultural Warehouse, Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SUSTAIN THE RIGHT!

We may not all, with powerful blow,
Be champions for the Right;
But all with firm, undaunted brow,
May stand unshaken 'mid the fight.
Of wrongs sustained from Might;
Ours word may turn the wavering scale,
One willing, honest hand
Uphold the cause that else might fall,
Although by genius planned.

From Bentley's Miscellany. A Fair Tale With a Moral.

There was once a poor woman, and she had no dearer wish than once, by accident or a miracle, to obtain a great deal of money, because she believed, that if she only had money, all sorrow and suffering would be at an end. The accident and the miracle did not happen for a long time, however, till the woman once heard that on the slope of a hill there grew among other grass a weed, and if any one was so fortunate as to pluck it, the mountain would open, the plucker would walk into a large cave, in which seven men sat round a table, who would allow her to take away as much of their treasure as she could carry. From this moment the poor woman had nothing more pressing to do than to fetch hillgrass daily during the summer for her cow, because she hoped to pluck the miraculous weed among it. And so she did; one day the woman collected grass, carried the heavy basket on her head, when a large rock opened noiselessly before a well-oiled door, and allowed her to see into the cave, where seven old men with long beards were sitting round a table, and piles of gold and silver were heaped around them. The woman naturally soon took advantage of the opportunity, emptied her basket upon the ground and filled it with gold. When this was done, and she was going out, one of the old men certainly said, "Woman forget not the best thing!" but she did not listen, and went off. But she had scarce reached the entrance of the cave when the rock closed up again, and shut in the woman's little daughter, who had remained behind playing with the gold. Then the mother's grief and agony was great; she ran lamenting to the clergyman, and told him what had occurred. The latter said she must wait another seven years, till she could find her daughter again; after that period she must go again to the mountain at the same hour in which she lost the child, and wait for what might happen; but she had made a grand mistake in quite emptying her basket for the sake of the gold, because the miracle weed was among the grass she threw away. Now she remembered the old man's words, and learned to her sorrow that she had done wrong to consider wealth as the highest blessing. How slightly she now valued this gold she brought home when she had to pay for it by the loss of her child! She thought further, and found that there were many blessings in the world which, if lost, reduce the value of gold to nothing. This and many other things the poor rich woman had time to reflect on during the seven years, and, to her honor be it said, that till the expiration of that time, she would not look at or handle the gold. At length the day came on which she hoped to find her child again. The woman hurried to the hill in the neighborhood of the rock where her child was shut up; and see there! from the distance she perceived the treasure of her heart, her child, sleeping in front of the rocks: it was as young and blooming as when she lost it. She lifted it tenderly, and kissed it a thousand times with tears on the road home, thinking, "If all the gold were out of my room I should be as happy as if I had found all the treasures in the world!" But the gold was not gone; and so she was grateful for that, and enjoyed the advantage of wealth, and spent much on the good education of her daughter, and thus the well trained maiden became a great and invaluable treasure.

TORTUGAS.—Tortugas, to which point a number of our army mutineers have been sent, is a black and barren sand key in the Gulf of Mexico about one hundred miles south-west from Cape Sable. It is cheerless and uncomfortable, desolated by simooms and peopled by mosquitoes and venomous reptiles—decidedly one of the most uncomfortable points to which the Government is obliged to send its insubordinates. The mutineers banished to Tortugas do not go as soldiers, but as guarded laborers, and will be compelled to work upon the fortifications, such as Penitentiary convicts do in quarries and sand banks. The punishment is indeed severe; but if, in time of war, insubordination in any portion of a command is allowed, demoralization of the army must follow. As an imperative necessity, discipline must be maintained at all hazards.

An English missionary, now in Sumatra, lately wrote home that he had "the melancholy satisfaction of examining the oven in which his predecessor was cooked."

From the American Agriculturist. Present Prospects of Farmers.

The transactions in the New York Bread-stuff Market, since the last *Agriculturist* went to press, and the latest news from Europe, are of the highest interest to farmers. The sales of flour, wheat and corn, mainly for export, have been immense. During a single day (Aug. 15) the sales of flour and wheat in this city, alone, were equal to half a million bushels of wheat! The prices of wheat and flour have gone up five to fifteen per cent. within two weeks! In our issues for months past, we have insisted that not only was there a large deficit in the last wheat crop of Great Britain, involving a heavy demand upon this country, but that the incoming crop must be short. It could not be otherwise, with the poor seed used, and the continuous rains all through the sowing season last Autumn. At the date of our last report, news of favorable weather had just arrived from Europe, and speculators had managed to inculcate the belief that the harvest would be good, and as a consequence of this belief, our markets sunk to low point, for with a surplus of grain here, the prices must necessarily be governed in a large measure, by the immediate or prospective foreign demand.

The positive advices received here since the 10th of August, settle the question beyond a doubt, that the crops just gathered, or being gathered, have been short, both in Great Britain and France and in some other countries of the Continent, and that large exports from this country will continue for another year, unless there should be an entirely unlooked for interruption of friendly relations.

From a careful survey of the numerous reports from all parts of our own wheat growing States, we conclude that, taken as a whole, the crop now gathered will be above an average one. This will afford a supply for home use, and a moderate surplus for export—not enough to overstock the market, or keep the prices very low.

The war caused a depreciation in the Southern State Stocks, so largely used as bank securities at the West, and this, of course, depreciated the bank bills. The depreciation went so far as to nearly destroy the bank issues in all the States west of Indiana, except Iowa, and the result was, that for several months there was no money afloat, either to pay debts or to buy grain. Latterly, large amounts of gold have been forwarded from the East, which is beginning to find its way into the Western country. The constant demand for breadstuffs for Eastern consumption, and for export, will tend to greatly increase the circulation of gold and specie-paying bank bills among the masses at the West. The immense sums now being expended at home by our General Government, are beginning to set money afloat. The Treasury Notes, of which a million dollars a day are now provided for, and are being issued, will, during the continuance of the war, add greatly to the sound circulating currency of the country, and money will soon be plentiful, at least among those who produce the necessities of life—breadstuffs and meat. People must eat, and there are about as many mouths to be fed in war as in peace. Those who have crops to sell will therefore find a market for them; and as for breadstuffs, the foreign demand and the abundance of money, will keep the prices up to a paying figure, at least.

The expenses of the war are immense, but they are largely charged to the future, in the form of government loans, to be gradually liquidated over a long series of years; and, unlike all foreign wars, the money expended is not going out of the country. On the other hand, we are importing little foreign merchandise to be paid for, while we are constantly receiving large amounts of hard coin from abroad in return for the surplus products of our fertile soils. It would seem as if an overruling Providence had so ordered the seasons and the course of events, as to prepare us for the great contest in which we are now engaged for constitutional freedom and the final establishment of our government on a firm, permanent basis.

There is some anxiety in regard to the system of direct taxation established, but this is needless. The amount to be raised annually, averages less than two dollars for each inhabitant of the Free States. It will fall heaviest upon those best able to meet it; and very few persons would hesitate to voluntarily subscribe this amount, to support and maintain a free government, to the influence of which we are so largely indebted for the prosperity we have enjoyed.

To the cultivators of the soil the present state of the country presents the strongest incentives to exertion. Their products will be in demand, however much all other commodities may be depreciated. He who fails, through fear, or sluggishness, to put in every acre of wheat possible, and to increase the products of his acres to the highest point, fails in his duty to himself, to his family, and to his country. There is every mo-

tive to increased exertion, and to a careful study of the best methods of cultivation. If all other incentives fail, the certain prospect of full returns for the products of the soil, will surely stimulate to active and well directed labor.

IMPORTANT LAND DECISION.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office, (Judge Edmunds,) has recently made a decision in answer to the inquiry whether the pre-emption claims of persons enlisting will be protected during their absence, which will be of great interest to volunteers who have entered claims. The Commissioner states that if the pre-emptor has filed his declaratory statement, and in all respects met the requirements of the law up to the time of enlistment, the time of actual service will not run against him as to result in the forfeiture; provided, notice of the time of entry into and termination of service is promptly filed with the Register and Receiver, and such steps are taken as will show a bona fide intention to return to the tract, by leaving his family on the land, where he has one, and where no family, that the premises shall be placed in proper charge for the pre-emptor, so that residence and cultivation shall be continued when the military service is at an end; and then, where the pre-emption law in all other respects shall have been fully complied with, the grounds of exemption should be established, when the proving up takes place as preliminary to payment and actual purchase.

HATTERAS ISLET.—The capture of this point is a movement in the right direction, and demonstrates the fact that we have a Navy, and we hope that the operations upon the rebel coast so well begun, will be continued. Gen. BUTLER, in his official report, thus alludes to the importance of the point captured:

"On consulting with flag-officer, Stringham, and Commander, Stellwager, I determined to leave troops and hold the Fort, because of the strength of the fortifications, its importance, and because it again in the possession of the enemy, with a sufficient armament, of the difficulty of recapturing it. The importance of the point can not be overrated. From there the whole coast of Virginia and North Carolina, from Norfolk to Cape Lookout, is within our reach by light draft vessels which can not possibly live at sea. During the winter months, from its offensive operations may be made upon the whole coast of North Carolina, to Roanoke Inlet, extending many miles inland, to Washington, Newburg and Beaufort. In the language of the chief engineer of the rebels, in an official report, 'it is the key of the Albemarle.' In my judgment, it is a station second in importance only to Fortress Monroe on this coast. As a depot for coaling and supplies for the blockading squadron, it is invaluable; as a harbor for our coasting trade, or inlet from the winter storm, or from pirates, it is of the first importance. By holding it, Hatteras light may again send forth a cheering ray to the storm-beaten mariner."

BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.—The following table of the comparative losses of life sustained in the battles of the revolution is valuable also for the dates of the several battles:

	British.	Amer.
Lexington, April 19, 1775.	273	84
Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.	1,054	456
Flatbush, Aug. 12, 1776.	400	200
White Plains, Aug. 26, 1776.	400	400
Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776.	1,000	9
Princeton, Jan. 4, 1777.	400	100
Hubbardstown, Aug. 17, 1777.	800	800
Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777.	800	100
Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777.	500	1,100
Stillwater, Sept. 17, 1777.	600	350
Germautown, Oct. 5, 1777.	600	1,250
Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777.	5,752	—
Red Bank, Oct. 22, 1777.	500	32
Monmouth, June 26, 1778.	400	130
Rhode Island, Aug. 27, 1780.	200	214
Briar Creek, Mar. 30, 1781.	13	400
Stony Point, July 15, 1780.	600	100
Camden, Aug. 16, 1780.	375	610
King's Mountain, Oct. 1, 1780.	950	60
Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781.	800	72
Guilford Court House, Mar. 15, 1781.	532	400
Hobbs Hill, April 25, 1781.	400	400
Kataw Springs, Sep. 1781.	1,000	550
Yorktown, Oct. 1781.	7,072	—
Total.	25,481	7,913

TRICKING A THIEF.—A Cuban physician having been robbed to a serious extent in his tobacco works, discovered the thief by the following ingenious artifice: Having called his negro slaves together he addressed them thus:—"My friends, the Great Spirit appeared to me during the night, and told me that the person who stole my money should, at this instant—this very instant—have a parrot's feather at the point of his nose." At this announcement, the thief, anxious to find out if his guilt had declared itself, put his finger to his nose. "Man," cried the master, instantly, "is that who has robbed me. The Great Spirit has just told me so."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—If a man cheat you once, blame him; if a second time, blame yourself.

—He that keeps his temper is better than he that can keep a carriage.

—The prettiest trimming for a woman's bonnet is a good-humored face.

—It is only those that have done nothing who fancy that they do everything.

—Instead of idly waiting for something to turn up, go to work and turn up something.

—The Boston Post announces the formation of a "Society for the prevention of cruelty to Piano Fortes."

—A highly respectable looking woman has been arrested in London for stealing an umbrella. What savages!

—Gold and silver are metals quite too heavy to be carried to heaven; but in good hands, they pave the way to it.

—Keep the horrors at arm's length. Never turn a blessing round to see whether it has a dark side to it.

—Since females have commenced the practice of medicine, the health of young men has been very delicate.

—Show a haughty man that you do not look up to him, and he will not feel that he can look down upon you.

—You may gather a rich harvest of knowledge by reading; but thought is the winnowing machine.

—Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

—A tedious writer is one, not who uses many words, in long or short sentences, but who uses many words to little purpose.

—The philosopher Frazer says that, "though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is still poorer."

—The use we make of our fortune determines its sufficiency. A little is enough if used wisely—too much if used foolishly.

—"I can't undertake to gratify all your whims, it would be as much as my life is worth." "Oh, sir, that's nothing," she replied.

—It is said they have a postmaster in Lancaster county who can not write, and who actually signs officials papers with his mark. This is certainly a man of mark.

—A good wife is like a printer's roller—the latter being composed of molasses and glue. She is as sweet as the former article, and sticks to her husband like the latter.

—It has wittily but somewhat ungalantly been said that a woman is the reverse of her mirror—that one reflects without talking, and the other talks without reflecting.

—"You a dentist, Bob? I did not know you were in that trade." "Yes," said Bob, "I follow no other business but setting teeth—in beef, potatoes, bread, and such like!"

—They have got a pig in Ohio so thoroughly educated that he has taken to music. They regulate his time by twisting his tail—the greater the twist, the higher the notes.

—"I say, Nell, do you know why that fellow who trod on my toes last night is like the commander of a regiment?" "Nellie didn't know." "Because he's a cur, Nell, (colonel,) confound him!"

—A pedagogue threatened to punish a pupil who had called him a fool behind his back. "Don't," begged the boy, "I won't do so again, sir, never. I will never speak what I think again in my life."

—Sidney Smith says marriage resembles a pair of shears, so joined together that they can not be separated. They often move in opposite directions, yet always punish any one who comes between them.

—"Father, what do you mean by missing things in a hot house?" "Why, my dear boy, you are being raised in a house too hot to hold me sometimes." The mother seized a broomstick, but the man made tracks.

—The following inscription is on a tombstone in the churchyard of Calverley, Yorkshire: "Alos Benj. son of the above John and Mary Cronch, who died on the 25th of September, 1826, aged 25 years, who took a coffin 7 feet 11 inches long."

—An exchange tells of a lady who called at a store, recently, and inquired of a young clerk for "crowd." Not willing to appear ignorant, nor exactly comprehending her, he handed down a regular twisted corkscrew. "Why," said the lady, "that is not what I want!" "Well," replied the boy, "that is the closest thing I know of."

MILITARY EDUCATION—THE UNIVERSITY.

—In these times of war, when every man is liable to be called into the service of the Country, when incompetent officers are in command of companies, regiments, and brigades, and when competent officers are in demand and are driven into obscurity, it is well to cast around and determine what means are in reach of our citizens for obtaining a military education. The nation has but one military school—West Point—and West Point cannot furnish instruction to one in a thousand who need and desire it. There are private military schools, but of limited accommodations and inaccessible to our citizens. A demand for military instruction is felt in our own State, and can that demand be better met than by the establishment of a military department in the University of Michigan? We think that such action by the Board of Regents would meet a pressing and permanent want,—for a growing martial spirit will not be crushed out with the present rebellion,—and be decidedly popular with the people. There need be but one or two Professors at first and while all regular students might gain health and strength by being required to drill, it should also be made a special department and students admitted to the department who need not take other courses.

We hope that the Regents of the University will consider this matter, devise some plan for the speedy establishment of a military course, and then call upon the State to aid the work. We see no other way in which it can be done so cheaply, so thoroughly, or so generally. —*Am Arbor Argus.*

WHAT IS IN THE BEDROOM?—If two persons are to occupy a bedroom during a night, let them step upon a weighing scales as they retire, and then again in the morning, and they will find their actual weight is at least a pound less in the morning. Frequently there will be a loss of two or more pounds, and the average loss throughout the year will be more than one pound. That is, during the night there is a loss of a pound of matter which has gone off from their bodies, partly from the lungs, and partly through the pores of the skin. The escaped material is carbonic acid, and decayed animal matter, or poisonous exhalations. This is diffused through the air in part, and in part absorbed by the bed clothes. If a single ounce of wood or cotton be burned in a room, it will so completely saturate the air with smoke that one can hardly breathe, though there can only be one ounce of foreign matter in the air. If an ounce of cotton be burned every half hour during the night, the air will be kept continually saturated with smoke unless there be an open door or window for it to escape. Now the sixteen ounces of smoke, thus formed, is far less poisonous than the sixteen ounces of exhalations from the lungs and bodies of the two persons who have lost a pound in weight during the eight hours of sleeping, for while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, the damp odors from the body are absorbed both into the lungs and into the pores of the whole body.

Need more be said to show the importance of having bedrooms well ventilated and of thoroughly airing the sheets, coverlets, and mattresses, in the morning, before packing them up in the form of a neatly made bed? [Am. Agriculturist.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.—A very mean man once hired a servant girl for six months, agreeing to give her her board for her services. In a few weeks he discharged her, and the father of the girl sued the man for damages. When the case came to trial, the following conversation took place between the Judge and the defendant:

Judge.—"Why did you discharge the girl?"

Defendant.—"She was such an enormous eater."

J.—"But you agreed to board her for her work?"

D.—"Yes, your honor, but she eat so voraciously."

J.—"How much would it cost to feed her? One dollar a week?"

D.—"Oh, that isn't a circumstance."

J.—"Perhaps a dollar and a half, or two dollars?"

D.—"Nothing less than two dollars and a half, I assure your honor."

J.—(With a merry twinkle in his eye.) "Well then, I give judgment that you pay to the girl two dollars and a half per week for the remaining time she was engaged—which according to your own statement of the contract, is what she is entitled to."

A LITTLE GIRL'S LOGIC.—A little girl, six years old, was told the silly story that the moon was made of green cheese. She replied that she did not believe it, but was much troubled to prove it untrue. Finally, remembering that an account of the Creation is given in the Bible, she read the first chapter of Genesis carefully, and then exclaimed triumphantly: "The moon can't be made of green cheese, because it was made of mud and cows were."